# Ketterson / Nolan Research Group Collection

This document is part of a collection that serves two purposes. First it is a public archive for data and documents resulting from evolutionary, ecological, and behavioral research conducted by the Ketterson-Nolan research group. The focus of the research is an abundant North American songbird, the dark-eyed junco, *Junco hyemalis*, and the primary sources of support have been the National Science Foundation and Indiana University. The research was conducted in collaboration with numerous colleagues and students, and the objective of this site is to preserve not only the published products of the research, but also to document the organization and people that led to the published findings. Second it is a repository for the works of Val Nolan Jr., who studied songbirds in addition to the junco: in particular the prairie warbler, *Dendroica discolor*. This site was originally compiled and organized by Eric Snajdr, Nicole Gerlach, and Ellen Ketterson.

**Context Statement**
This document was generated as part of a long-term biological research project on a songbird, the dark-eyed junco, conducted by the Ketterson/Nolan research group at Indiana University. For more information, please see IUScholarWorks (https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/handle/2022/7911).

Updated May 25, 2010

# Pox 1999

Everyone:

We will record foot pox for all juveniles and adults captured during the period of juvenile catching and implant removal. If the bird has no pox, then **be sure** to record this on the banding sheet. If the bird has pox, then say that on the banding sheet and fill out a separate pox sheet. The following instructions were designed by Steve Hudman in 1996 to make this process consume as little time a possible.

The diagram shows a "junco" foot. Roman numerals signify toe **number with the hallux or "thumb" being number 1 and the inside toe being number four**. The point of articulation between the toes and the tarsometatarsus is always considered joint zero. Toe 1 has only 1 additional joint, toes 2 and 3 have 3 joints and toe 4 has 2 joints.

We will rate pox condition as either active (A) or inactive (I). Active pox is red and tender looking, the bird will probably favor the foot if active pox is touched. In the worst case, pox oozes or produces scabs. Inactive pox, for our purposes, is white, smooth, and sometimes swollen but not sensitive to the touch.

For example: Hudman caught a bird with pox on both feet. The right foot was infected as follows: Toe 1= no infection; Toe 2= pox occurs on joint 1 and from joint 2 to the claw, all active; Toe 3= joint 1 to the claw all active; Toe 4= joint 2, inactive. The left foot was infected as follows: Toe 1=no infection; Toe 2=no infection; Toe 3= joint 2-3 inactive; Toe 4 no infection. The data would be recorded as follows:

| Band Number: 1234-56789 | Age: A,Y |
|---|---|
| Toe: Right | Toe: Left |
| I N | I N |
| II 1(A), 2-3 (A) | II N |
| III 1-3 (A) | III 2-3(I) |
| IV 2 (I) | IV N |

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RIGHT LEFT